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Intermountain Reporter

United States Department of Agriculture • Forest Service • Intermountain Region • Ogden, Utah • SPECIAL EDITION

WILDERNESS ANNIVERSARY

1964—1989

25 Years of Wilderness



In the words of Clinton Anderson, co-sponsor of the 1964 Wilderness Act, "Wilderness is an anchor to windward. Knowing it is there, we can also know that we are still a rich nation, tending our resources as we should—not a people in despair searching every last nook and cranny of our land for a board of lumber, a barrel of oil, a blade of grass, or a tank of water."

From Deseret News, September 28-29, 1989.

WILDERNESS ANNIVERSARY

Anniversary of Controversial Wilderness Act Celebrated

The road the 1964 Wilderness Act took to Congress was as full of curves and bends and bumps and ruts as any mountain trail. Nine years of deliberation saw 65 different bills introduced, 20 of which passed in one house at one time or another. Eighteen hearings were held, two-thirds of them in the field; and thousands of pages of hearing records and documents were compiled.

The concept and desirability of Wilderness preservation were never really contested, except by extreme advocates of commodity interests and die-hard opponents of permanent special use designations. Disagreements were focused on: what areas to initially include in the system, who would be able to modify or change them and what uses would be allowed.

As early as 1917, Forest Service Landscape Architect Frank Waugh said that the "enticing wilderness" of the forests had a "direct human value" and should be considered along with economic development when

determining a forest's future. Two years later, Arthur Carhart recommended that the Trapper Lake area in the White River National Forest be allowed to remain wild, rather than developed for summer homes. In 1924, Aldo Leopold, Forest Service employee and co-founder of The Wilderness Society, had 574,000 acres of the Gila National Forest in New Mexico set aside for wilderness recreation. That same year, William Greeley had those acres dedicated as the first Wilderness. These actions and many other bills, acts, resolutions, treaties, and review commission reports contributed to the passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act.


Early Directors of the Park Service were strong wilderness advocates and activists. Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the Park Service, issued an order to a lumber company to dismantle its mill and depart the bounds of Glacier National Park. When the order was disregarded, Mather personally headed a brigade that exploded the mill with 13 charges of TNT.

Why this concern for wilderness? Michael Frome, noted lecturer and author, calls wilderness freedom. "Freedom from crowds, cars and mechanical noises. Freedom that comes from doing for one's self, without dependence on technological support. Freedom in nature, derived from being among creatures that get up and fly when they want to, or run, swim, wiggle, dive and crawl . . . It is the freedom to pick and savor wild blueberries, freedom to swim in waters, cool and dark, almost as pure as in the days of the Chippewa Indians. Wilderness itself merits the right to be wild. Wilderness is meant for the bald eagle, condor, . . . and ivory-billed woodpecker: for birds that nest in the tops of old trees or in the rotted holes in tree trunks, and that need dead or dying logs to house the grubs and other insects on which they feed. Wilderness is for grizzly bears, mountain lions, bighorn sheep, elk and wolves that need large areas set aside from civilization."

The 1950's and 1960's were years of

Enjoying the solitude of a Wilderness.





WILDERNESS ANNIVERSARY

profound questioning and resisting the “establishment.” Techniques of political activism, developed in the civil rights movement and refined in the antiwar movement, were employed in the environmental movement. An outgrowth of the massive social and economic changes that took place in America after World War II was a rising standard of living and the growth of amenities, as distinguished from earlier preoccupation with necessities and conveniences. Americans began to place less emphases on work and more on home, family, leisure, and the quality of these nonwork activities. These new values included a desire for a higher quality in the surrounding environment—the air, water, and land. People became concerned about pollution and the adverse impacts of harmful chemicals. Energy production gave rise to fears of environmental harm from atomic energy, or the destruction of a wild river by dam construction. The concerns were heard by elected officials and the environmental movement picked up momentum.

The upshot of the political pressure was a series of mini movements to “save” wild lands from resource professionals. Land managers began to understand that management of the public’s natural resources is a political undertaking as much as it is a technical or biological problem, and they began to respond to public concerns. Congressional enactments were numerous and far reaching. Completion of the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission opened the floodgate on legislation that had been delayed for four years pending circulation of Commission findings.

Although newly elected President John Kennedy had not focused on resource management, other people new to Washington did. They wanted to preserve and protect our resources. The Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior sent a letter to the President which became known as the “Treaty of the Potomac.” The letter announced a “new era of cooperation” between the two Departments, recognizing the unique contributions each made to resource management.

The Wilderness Bill, drafted by Howard Zahniser, executive secretary of The Wilderness Society, had its first hearings in 1957. It was opposed by both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. Private opposition also emerged from the American Mining Congress, the Western Forest Industries Association, the American National Cattlemen’s Association, the National Reclamation Association, and the United States Chamber of Commerce. The only general membership conservation organization opposing the bill was the American Forestry Association. In succeeding sessions of Congress, the wilderness lobby accepted one compromise after another and gradually reduced the opposition.

President Kennedy and Clinton Anderson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, were both interested in wilderness preservation, as were Secretaries Stewart L. Udall (Interior) and Orville Freeman (Agriculture). For the first time, the Wilderness Bill was reported favorably by the Senate Interior Committee. By 1962, the only remaining opposition came from the mining industry. So powerful was this group that mining alone received special dispensation when Congress passed the Wilderness Act. Negotiations and compromises continued for two years.

The Wilderness Act, as passed and signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on September 3, 1964, gave legal recognition only to those Wildernesses and Wild Areas already established. This consisted of 9.1 million National Forest acres distributed among 18 Wildernesses,

35 smaller Wild Areas, and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Established motorboat and aircraft use was allowed to continue. Necessary procedures to control fire, insects and disease were allowed, as were roads and facilities needed for administration. Water development would need Presidential approval. Prospecting and mineral exploration were allowed to continue until 1983. Additional Wilderness must be declared by an act of Congress.

The Forest Service manages 32.4 million acres of the Nation’s 338 Wildernesses so the public can experience solitude and naturalness now and in the future. Managing agencies are also to preserve ecological and geological features of scientific, educational, or historic importance. In Wilderness, humans are visitors who must leave “no trace” of their intrusion, so others may enjoy the natural conditions.

Michael Frome says, “This isn’t just a question of city folks seeking outdoor recreation, or enjoying spectacular scenery, or breathing unpoisoned air. It goes much deeper; it springs from the inextricable relationship of man with nature. A relationship that even the most insensitive and complex civilization can never dissipate. Man needs nature; he may within limits control it, but to destroy it is to begin the destruction of man himself. We cannot live on a sterile planet, nor would we want to.”

Jeannie Thorne
Writer/Editor (Summer Intern)
Information Office

Lands included in the Wilderness Act were to “be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.” They would remain under the administrative jurisdiction of the agencies that had previously managed them. The system was to retain “its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation,” while additions would have to demonstrate “outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.”

WILDERNESS ANNIVERSARY

Regional Forester's Message

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Wilderness Act and we should be proud of the Agency's historic role in Wilderness designation and management.

Since the Gila Wilderness was established in 1924 in the Gila National Forest in New Mexico, the Forest Service has played a leadership role in Wilderness preservation. Endorsing that philosophy, Congress passed the 1964 Wilderness Act some 40 years later. At that time, Congress set aside 9.1 million acres of National Forest as Wilderness. (The United States is the only country in the world to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System.) Today, there are nearly 91 million acres of Wilderness in 44 states; 32.5 million acres are in National Forests—that's 17 percent, or one acre in six, of the lands we administer.

Wildernesses across the United States range in size from the huge 8.7 million-acre Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska to the

5-acre Oregon Islands Wilderness. The largest in the lower 48 states is our Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho. The bulk of Wilderness preservation (outside Alaska) is in the National Forest System.

Through NEPA, RARE, RARE II, and now in Forest Plans, the concept of Wilderness—what it is and how it should be used—has been debated. People generally agree some wilderness should be preserved, but there is no consensus regarding how much, where, or even how to manage it.

Management of Wilderness means far more than setting land aside and leaving it alone. The Forest Service works with other agencies to carry out activities compatible with the Wilderness concept; that is, managing "to preserve its natural condition with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." For example, when crews fight fires in a Wilderness, they try to use equipment that causes minimal soil disturbance and to restore any disturbance to near-natural conditions. Another management challenge is to provide primitive recreational opportunities while keeping Wilderness an area where "man is a visitor who does not remain."

It may be tempting for us to administer Wilderness in the easiest and most convenient way but that is usually not appropriate nor in keeping with the Forest Service Wilderness philosophy. We can "rationalize" using a chain saw or power drill for routine trail maintenance but the Forest Service needs to set an example.

Visitors must accept Wilderness largely on its own terms, without facilities for comfort or convenience. Users must accept risks that are inherent in Wilderness elements and conditions as they hike, camp, take pictures, hunt, fish, ski, study nature, climb, canoe and other chosen Wilderness-dependent activities.

Our challenge is to provide Wilderness opportunities while keeping land undeveloped and unspoiled. To do that, permits, limits and some regulations have become necessary in heavily used areas.

We all share the responsibility and the rewards of protecting an enduring resource of wilderness.




J.S. TIXIER
Regional Forester



U.S. Wilderness Areas

STATE	ACRES IN WILDERNESS	PERCENT OF STATE IN WILDERNESS	STATE	ACRES IN WILDERNESS	PERCENT STATE IN WILDERNESS
Alabama	33,396	0.1%	N. Dakota	39,652	0.1%
Alaska	56,484,686	15.5	N. Hampshire	102,932	1.8
Arizona	2,037,265	2.8	N. Mexico	1,609,797	2.1
Arkansas	128,362	0.4	Nebraska	12,735	0.03
California	5,926,158	5.9	Nevada	64,667	0.1
Colorado	2,644,864	4.0	New Jersey	10,341	0.2
Florida	1,420,420	4.1	New York	1,363	0.004
Georgia	460,215	1.2	Ohio	77	0.0003
Hawaii	142,370	3.5	Oklahoma	22,524	0.06
Idaho	4,001,535	7.6	Oregon	2,093,888	3.4
Illinois	4,050	0.02	Pennsylvania	9,705	0.04
Indiana	12,935	0.06	S. Carolina	60,539	0.3
Kentucky	18,056	0.07	S. Dakota	74,074	0.2
Louisiana	17,046	0.06	Tennessee	66,714	0.25
Maine	7,386	0.04	Texas	81,196	0.05
Massachusetts	2,420	0.05	Utah	802,189	1.5
Michigan	248,724	0.7	Vermont	58,539	1.0
Minnesota	804,489	1.6	Virginia	169,453	0.7
Mississippi	7,300	0.03	W. Virginia	80,631	0.5
Missouri	70,860	0.2	Washington	4,252,344	10.0
Montana	3,436,578	3.7	Wisconsin	43,988	0.1
N. Carolina	109,003	0.4	Wyoming	3,084,640	5.0

States not listed contain no Wilderness.



WILDERNESS ANNIVERSARY

A Parody . . .

WILDERNESS: The Strategic Retreat

On the planet of Yks, every species attempted to expand to the limits of the environments it could tolerate. Some competition existed and some species preyed on others. Cosmic and geologic events brought gradual and abrupt changes. Still, for millions of years, the community maintained a balance within itself and the inanimate matter upon which it ultimately depended. Unfortunately, for the species extant at the time, *Useitall Hellbent* evolved and Yks never recovered from the catastrophe. At first *Useitall Hellbent* lived like other plants and animals, but with its immense knowledge, imagination, and organizational and creative abilities, it discovered how to manufacture ambiances which permitted him to occupy the entire planet. In so doing *Useitall Hellbent* sacrificed everything to the fulfillment of immediate needs and desires. With few checks on birth control, the new species overran Yks in the short span of 10,000 years. For all practical considerations, *Useitall Hellbent* drowned in his own refuse.

A few centuries before the big stink, Halla, a radical among *Useitall Hellbents*, predicted the downfall of Yks. He and his followers attempted to halt ongoing trends and get society

back to living in balance with the environment. But, this heretic group was completely overwhelmed by political, economic and religious powers.

Thwarted in his attempts to save his own planet, Halla devoted his life to warning intelligent beings on other planets. His broadcast to the universe was: Live with Nature!

Here at home, where the welfare of the populace is based on an ever-expanding economy, the encroachment upon and deterioration of Wilderness is seemingly inevitable. If more and more people, requiring more and more space, demand more and more products, then Wilderness as we know it is doomed. The salvation of Wilderness depends upon the unlikely occurrence that homo sapiens are willing to adopt a balance with nature far short of their ability for expansion. In addition, this transformation must come soon, within a few generations, or our Wildernesses will be overrun.

My introduction to Wilderness was gradual but, by the time I was 15, I was addicted to the outdoors and wildlife. I didn't know then that trails followed tracks and that asphalt followed trails, and that gasoline pumps, restaurants, stores and com-

munities were not far behind. Now, after a career in Wilderness, I am engaged in its defense.

A Ranger diminishes the impact on Wilderness by many little things repeated many, many times. These acts may be categorized into: Example and Contacts. First, the Ranger must show regard for nature; always being a role model. Whether clearing a trail, shoveling water bars, maintaining an exemplary campsite, or merely picking up a gum wrapper, these are acts which show that the Ranger cares. Perhaps more important are the contacts with visitors. Every contact is an opportunity, a chance to convey some facet of the message from Halla.

What are Forest Service employees doing? We are striving to prevent the "Big Stink" here. We are striving to protect Wilderness until homo sapiens realize they should live with nature.

Black George

**Black George is really George Clarke Simmons, a volunteer Ranger in the High Uintas Wilderness, Kamas Ranger District, Wasatch-Cache National Forest (Utah). He retired after 30 years as a Geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey. He is a river runner for the National Park Service in the winter.*

Editorial Policy—*Intermountain Reporter*

The following editorial policy reflects the Regional Forester's desire to produce a quality Regional newsletter that enhances internal communications and helps make the Intermountain Region a good place to work.

1. Articles in the Intermountain Reporter will feature people.
2. Each issue will attempt to contain something

about each National Forest within the Region.

3. The Regional Forester's message will express his current feelings regarding situations within the Region.

4. The content of the Reporter will be consistent with Forest Service policy.

5. All submissions must be delivered to the Editor by the 10th of the month prior to the desired publication date.

6. Articles should be sent to the Editor on DG (Editor:R04A). Photos to accompany text may be sent to the Editor separately.


7. Articles should not exceed 800 words in length.

8. Photos should be black and white.

9. All articles are subject to editing.

10. Not all articles that are submitted will be printed.

11. The Editor has final say over content.



WILDERNESS ANNIVERSARY

What Is and What Isn't Allowed in Wilderness



ALLOWED

Hunting and fishing (subject to applicable state and federal laws and regulations). However, they must be done in a way that is consistent with the area's Wilderness character. Fishing on a particular stream segment could be limited if the number of anglers there are badly trampling the vegetation. Hunters are forced to hike or ride horseback since motorized access is not allowed. That may be a problem in getting harvested heavy game animals out of the Wilderness.

Controlling wildfires, to prevent loss of human life or property within Wilderness or to prevent fire from spreading to areas outside the Wilderness where life, resources, or property may be threatened. Human-caused wildfires will be prevented and/or controlled unless the fire meets Wilderness management objectives. In special instances, natural wildfires may be allowed to burn if they conform to an approved fire management plan. Prescribed burning also may be used as a management tool under specified conditions.

Controlling insect and disease outbreaks, but only when necessary to protect timber or other valuable resources outside the Wilderness or in special instances when loss of resources within the Wilderness is undesirable, such as the loss of endangered plants.

Non-mechanical recreation such as hiking and horseback riding. They will be restricted only to protect the basic Wilderness values of the area.

Motorboats or aircraft where these uses were established prior to the Wilderness designation.

Vehicles and motorized equipment needed to support mining or prospecting if approved in a plan of operation, or for valid existing rights.

Trails, bridges, signs, and campsites, but only the minimum necessary to protect the Wilderness and the health and safety of people.

Latrines, fire circles and fences, if justified in a Wilderness management plan.

New trails that do not harm the naturalness or solitude nor have a significant impact on Wilderness values.

Outfitter-guide camps if they are located off primary trails and far enough from attractions to avoid conflicts with other visitors.

Collecting dead and down fuel in regions where cooking fires are allowed. The fuel must be used in the Wilderness, not carried out. However, using portable cookstoves is encouraged whenever possible.

Recreational rockhounding that doesn't degrade the Wilderness resource can be done by hand only.

Reintroduction of native wildlife species.

Fish stocking coordinated with federal and state wildlife officials. Native fish should be favored.

Recreational trapping of fur-bearers such as mink, marten, beaver and muskrat.

Predator control only to protect livestock and involving only the offending predator.

Maintenance of reservoirs, ditches, water catchments and related facilities if they were there before the Wilderness designation. Maintenance must be in the public interest or a part of a valid existing right.

Livestock grazing. The intent of congressional directives is that Wilderness grazing should be approximately as it was before the Wilderness designation:

"There shall be no curtailments of grazing in wilderness areas simply because an area is, or has been designated as wilderness, nor should wilderness designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly 'phase out' grazing. Any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness areas should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy-setting process . . .

"It is anticipated that the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness would remain at the approximate levels existing at the time an area enters the wilderness system."

Killing "open season" animals, like coyotes, for sport when allowed by state regulations.

Mineral development, extraction and patenting only on valid claims located by December 31, 1983. These activities are allowed with an approved plan of operations but must be done without unnecessary or undue degradation of the Wilderness character. Vehicles may be used only if there is no reasonable alternative.



ALLOWED

Mechanized travel, with exceptions spelled out under "Allowed." Mountain bikes are considered mechanized travel that is banned. Gliders are not allowed.

Mineral projects initiated after 1983.

Communication sites, unless necessary to protect or manage the Wilderness.

New airfields or emergency airstrips.

Harvesting timber.

Use of motorized and mechanical equipment to round up wild horses and burros, unless no alternatives exist.

Weather modification projects, as a general rule.

Building new water projects, unless approved by the President.


Killing predators, except under special circumstances detailed under "Allowed."

Introduction of new exotic animal species.

Reforestation, except in rare cases.

Commercial trapping, must comply with state laws.

Contests, such as endurance or survival competitions, or races.



WILDERNESS — WYOMING

It's Quite an Anniversary Celebration on the Bridger-Teton National Forest

The Bridger-Teton Forest isn't celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Wilderness Act by looking at the past. They are rekindling the spirit of the Act by:

- Publishing a free brochure highlighting Wilderness and how we manage it.
- Cooperating with resorts on the Forest in presenting Wilderness and "no trace" information at naturalist programs during the summer.
- Sponsoring a pack trip to the Teton Wilderness with other agencies and managers to consider: fire as an agent of natural change, salting as a big game attractant by hunting outfitters, and the condition of the range.
- Participating in the Student Conservation Association's first wilderness management school. Bridger-Teton Forest employees attended this workshop and served as instructors. Mardie Murie gave the keynote address on the 25th anniversary.
- Inventorying campsites to develop baseline conditions for the Gros Ventre Wilderness.
- Holding a Wilderness trip for office employees including some campsite restoration or trail work.
- Sponsoring a pack trip in the Teton Wilderness for Forest Service Wilderness managers and the congressional delegation. Discussion topics to be geared to the effects of fire, campsite and trail conditions, and state of the Wilderness assessment.
- Publishing new information brochures on each of the Forest's three Wildernesses—Teton, Bridger, and Gros Ventre.
- Constructing a display board for reception areas and public places with the theme, "Wilderness—An Enduring Resource?"
- Training given seasonal Wilderness Rangers.
- Developing partnerships with schools and outdoor organizations in Jackson and Pinedale to identify environmental education areas on National Forest lands where interpretive displays and structures will be planned. Wilderness education presentations will be included.
- Rededicating 1964 Wildernesses in conjunction with the planned Scenic Byway dedication.
- Participating in the September National Wilderness Conference.
- Celebrating Wilderness Week with a co-sponsored seminar and celebration in Jackson in conjunction with the Wilderness Society's annual meeting of its governing council.
- Sponsoring a poster or writing contest in the local schools in September.
- Organizing a Forest Wilderness Education Task Force to develop an annual action plan with objectives, target audiences, and messages.

Susan Marsh
Recreation Staff Officer

**"YOU SHALL TOP A RISE
AND BEHOLD CREATION.
AND YOU SHALL NEED
THE TONGUES OF
ANGELS TO TELL WHAT
YOU HAVE SEEN."**

Excerpt from poem by Nancy Newhall from "This is the American Earth" by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall.

When we think of Wilderness, we most often think of towering peaks, rushing streams, crystal lakes, exotic game animals, ancient trees and lush vegetation. But it can also be carved from buttes, canyons, swamps, beaches, sagebrush, salt flats, and sand dunes which harbor their own scenic, ecological, and recreational values.

Jim Hansen, Utah Congressman introduced a bill on August 3 to amend the 1964 Wilderness Act to allow non-motorized mountain bikes in Wilderness. He said non-motorized bikes pose no more of an environmental threat to a pristine area than horses, which are allowed. As with any legislation, the Wilderness Bill may be amended—but only with sufficient public support and by following legislative processes. There is no clear indication at this time of the outcome of Congressman Hansen's bill.

WILDERNESS — WYOMING

The Splendor of the Bridger Wilderness

The 428,169-acre Bridger Wilderness is located along the Continental Divide on the west slope of the Wind River Range in Wyoming. It was first designated a Primitive Area in 1931 under Department of Agriculture Regulations, but later was included in the National Wilderness Preservation System with passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964. In 1984, its original 392,169 acres were increased by 36,000 acres when the Wyoming Wilderness Act was signed into law. The Bridger Wilderness is administered by the Pinedale Ranger District of the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

GEOLOGY

The intricately faulted Wind River Range is dominated by an igneous and metamorphic core. The ancient metamorphic rocks are thought to be over 3 billion years old, among the oldest rocks found at the surface of the earth. Enormous compressional forces within the earth have thrust the block of granite and gneiss upward, where mountains now loom high above the valley floor of the Green River. Evidence of the uplift of the Wind River Range can be seen on the northern margin, near Green River Lakes, where younger (600 million years old) quartzite and limestone have been steeply tilted to expose the crystalline mountain core. The glaciation and erosion that followed carved the range, leaving 13,804-foot Gannett Peak, the highest mountain in Wyoming. The Wind River Range has 7 of the 10 largest glaciers remaining in the contiguous United States.

CRITTERS

The Bridger Wilderness contains many wildlife species, including large mammals such as moose, elk, bighorn sheep, mule deer, badgers, yellow-bellied marmots, bears, and beaver.

Birds that are common in the Bridger Wilderness include the Canada ("gray") jay, Clark's nutcracker, and raven. The high meadows are home to water pipits, rosy finches, and mountain bluebirds. The dipper may be seen in fast-moving mountain streams. It stands on streamside rocks, bowing

and bobbing, until it decides to plunge into the icy water for insects. The bird uses its wings to propel itself underwater in search of food. It has one of the most melodious songs in the Wilderness and can be heard singing even in winter.

Historically, the Bridger Wilderness had no fish in most of its lakes. Stocking programs during the 1920's and 1930's were successful and, today, one can find six trout species, grayling, and mountain whitefish.

WATER AND AIR RESOURCES

Approximately 994,000 acre-feet of water from the Green River and its tributaries originate in the Bridger Wilderness. The Green River joins the Colorado after 1,500 miles. The Green River drains most of the west side of the Wind River Range. The Sweetwater River drains the southern end of the Range and flows into the Platte River.

The acid rain monitoring program in the Bridger Wilderness is a coordinated effort with the University of Wyoming, University of Maine, Western Wyoming College, the Smithsonian Institute, Exxon, Chevron, Wyoming Air Quality Division, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The alpine lakes in the Wilderness lie in granitic rocks, with a naturally neutral pH and little buffering capability. That pH balance is easily changed by acidic precipitation

so the lakes are monitored, aquatic life is sampled, and indicators of air pollutants are measured. Precipitation collectors are used to sample the chemistry of rain and snow. Studies of lichen growth, which is highly sensitive to acidic air pollutants, have been initiated by the University of Wyoming and the Smithsonian Institute. Lake watersheds have been studied to determine the physical properties and chemistry of the soils. A camera for visibility monitoring has been installed near Pinedale. Lakebed sediments and glacial snow and ice have also been sampled and tested for the presence of heavy metals and other pollutants. These studies are not yet conclusive, but they provide essential baseline information that can be used to monitor the change in several environmental indicators in the Bridger Wilderness and to provide a fine example of the value of wilderness for scientific study.

CONCLUSION

The Bridger Wilderness offers an inspiring landscape for all users. Although we cannot create Wilderness, we have the power to destroy it. Here we have the opportunity to perpetuate the resource of wilderness in one of the outstanding units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Carol Norton
Pinedale Ranger District
Bridger-Teton National Forest

A trail provides access to Dream Lake in the Bridger Wilderness.



WILDERNESS — WYOMING

Beyond Jackson Hole:

The Gros Ventre Wilderness

When the sun sets in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, the last mountaintop to hold the dwindling alpenglow of evening is the Sleeping Indian. The Indian is lying down, gazing at the sky, wearing a full warbonnet, and effectively hiding from view a world that is relatively unknown—the Gros Ventre Wilderness.

So how do you describe such a place to those who haven't experienced it? It's wild and steep and rugged. It's a paradox of softly rolling, luxuriant meadows and unforgiving badlands. It's peaceful, meandering streams and narrow chasms roaring with snowmelt. It's 20 peaks over 10,000 feet and several over 11,000 feet. It's forests and meadows full of elk, moose, mule deer, bighorn sheep, and black bear, just to name a few. It's waterways full of cutthroat, eastern brook, and rainbow trout. It's 287,000 acres of challenges, secrets, beauty, and solitude.

Officially included the area in the National Wilderness Preservation System, although proposals for its designation were developed as early as 1953.

Names of places in the Wilderness further a sense of intrigue: Two Echo Park, Packsaddle Pass, Goosewing Creek, Blue Miner Lake, Burnt Point, Cream Puff Peak, and The Open Door are just a few. Even the name "Gros Ventre" is not without conjecture. Meaning "big belly" in French, some say that it refers to the Nez Perce Indians that once inhabited the area. Others say that it comes from the long, rounded belly of Sleeping Indian Mountain. Still another story theorizes that illiterate mountain men may have confused "gros ventre" with "gros vente" (meaning big wind), since the Wind River Mountains lie within view of the head of the Gros Ventre River.



Lunch Lake with Triangle Peak in the background. (Gros Ventre Wilderness, Bridger-Teton National Forest.)

The Gros Ventre Wilderness can be considered a youngster. Geologically speaking, the mountains are relatively new, and several active slumps are present. One of them slid into the Gros Ventre River in 1925, forming a dam and creating a

lake. A major flood washed out part of this natural dam two years later, destroying the town of Kelly and lowering the lake level considerably.

The Wilderness is also a youngster in the legal sense. It wasn't until 1984 that the Wyoming Wilderness Act of-

It is especially appropriate that as we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Wilderness Act this year, the Gros Ventre Wilderness is receiving extra attention. For the first time ever, two paid Wilderness Rangers have been patrolling the area, contacting and educating visitors, promoting low impact camping techniques, and furthering a "wilderness ethic." They have also kept busy with campsite impact inventories, trailhead and trail sign improvements, trail maintenance, outfitter and guide inspections, and trash removal. These efforts added to those of many others, both from the Forest Service and the general public, will help the Gros Ventre Wilderness endure for generations to come.

Lois S. Ziemann
Jackson Ranger District
Bridger-Teton National Forest

Hundreds of thousands of people visit the Jackson Hole area every year, and yet, only a minute fraction of this number ever venture into the wilds of the Gros Ventre Wilderness. Even fewer—including those who live in the area—can claim any real familiarity with it.

David Brower, crusader for environmental preservation:

"WHAT WE SHOULD DO IS PUT A BOUNDARY AROUND CIVILIZATION AND LET THE REST OF THE WORLD BE WILD. WE CANNOT MAKE WILDERNESS. WE CAN ONLY REVERE IT AND SPARE IT."

WILDERNESS — WYOMING

Teton Wilderness

The pristine natural grandeur of the Teton Wilderness has attracted people for the past two centuries. It is bordered on the north by Yellowstone National Park, on the east by the Washakie Wilderness and on the west by Grand Teton National Park. The 585,468-acre Teton Wilderness and neighboring federal wildlands combine to make this one of the largest of the remote Wildernesses in the contiguous United States.

Early mountain men were drawn to

the abundant water here where they found their livelihood—the beaver. Men like John Coulter, Jedediah Smith, Jim Bridger and John Hoback left their tracks in the Teton Wilderness at landmarks like “Parting of the Waters.” Born on the Continental Divide, Two Ocean Creek flows south along the Divide, then breaks into two creeks that flow into two oceans. Pacific Creek flows into the Snake River and ultimately into the Columbia; Atlantic Creek is a tributary of the Yellowstone, which flows eastward to join the Missouri.

As time passed and man’s impact on this continent’s wildlands increased, it was recognized that this area should be maintained as wild. The Forest Service recognized the land as a Primitive Area in 1934 and later reclassified it as Wilderness in 1955. Upon passage of the Wilderness Act on September 3, 1964, the Teton Wilderness became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Teton Wilderness is popular for summer pack trips as well as for the more traditional big game hunting. Excellent trout fishing, majestic scenery, and big game hunting opportunities attract many people. Approximately 95 percent of the current use is by horseback but, over the past few years, the number of hikers and backpackers have steadily increased.

The pristine land of the Teton Wilderness continues to be a place of solace, recreation, and beauty because visitors do not interfere with the interactions among plants, animals, water and the purity that makes a Wilderness unique.



Big game hunting opportunities attract many to the Teton Wilderness.



South Fork of the Buffalo River in the Teton Wilderness.

WILDERNESS — IDAHO

America's Enduring Resource

You could tell they were tired. Snow cones and corn dogs firmly in hand, they came from all over to rest for a moment on one of the new picnic tables in front of the new waterfall. There they found shade and running water. There they became aware of strange sights and sounds.

And there was a pavilion with a sign that said, "Idaho's Wilderness: America's Enduring Resource?"

Visitors to the Western Idaho Fair this year were treated to the peace and beauty of a new Natural Resources Area featuring exhibits by four resource-based agencies including the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Fish and Game, and Birds of Prey.

The Boise Forest put together a display that included five, 6-foot by 3-foot color photographs of people doing things in Idaho's Wilderness, a handout entitled "Wilderness Questions and Answers," and a display of current fire information complete with a video of our fire situation.

The photos showed a young woman hiking in an open valley, a cowboy silhouetted in a sunset, several senior citizens rafting down a river, a man fly fishing, and an impossibly beautiful view of Stanley Lake in the Sawtooths. Using a principle taught at the last Interpretive Services session in Salt Lake, the 15-foot-long display attempted to capture people's attention for about 15 seconds, just long enough for them to realize that there is a wonderful world of recreation in our Wildernesses.

As part of the continuing celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Wilderness Act, the Forest Service joined the Idaho State Office of the Bureau of Land Management in sponsoring a "Paint Idaho Wilderness" contest. An \$8,000 prize will be given to the painter who best captures a sense of Idaho Wilderness on canvas or paper. The plan is to award the prize in January. Paintings by the winner and runners-up will be displayed in the

Statehouse throughout the legislative session. The winning painting will then be available for interpreting Wilderness to people.

Frank Carroll
Public Affairs Officer
Boise National Forest



The new Natural Resources Area at the Western Idaho Fairgrounds includes a waterfall and picnic tables. The Boise Forest's display is housed under the tent in the background.

The Boise Forest's display at the Western Idaho Fair included five colored photographs that show people enjoying the Wilderness.



WILDERNESS — IDAHO

Sawtooth Wilderness

The Forest Service designated the Sawtooth Mountains as a Primitive Area in 1937. When the Wilderness Act passed in 1964, the area was still being managed as an administratively designated Primitive Area. The law that established the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA) in 1972 converted the Sawtooth Primitive Area to the Sawtooth Wilderness.

The 217,088-acre Sawtooth Wilderness is 32 miles from north to south, has 350 miles of maintained trail, 50 major peaks over 10,000 feet, and 300 lakes. The scenic beauty of the Sawtooth Range is an important characteristic of the Wilderness and the most highly valued by visitors. The visual resource includes jagged peaks, knife-edge serrated ridges, deep gorges, glaciated cirque basins, and permanent snowfields. The Sawtooth Range also provides a striking background view for the scenic and pastoral values of the SNRA.

The most important management challenge in the Sawtooth Wilderness is protecting the long term health of the Wilderness itself. Maintaining quality water, air, soil, wildlife, and visitor solitude are paramount. For example, the air above the Wilderness is as important as the resources "on the ground." Protecting the quality of the air assures protection of plants and animals that depend on unpolluted air. Air quality in the Sawtooth Wilderness is being monitored by measuring the baseline condition of sensitive plants and water quality. In the summer of 1988, 73 lakes in the Sawtooth Wilderness were scientifically sampled. This major effort involved FS employees, volunteers and outfitters. Lichen studies, soil samples, rain water collection, and long distance photography are all part of the baseline data collection for the Class I airshed above the Sawtooth Wilderness.

Primitive recreation is an important human use of the Sawtooth Wilderness. As the Wilderness Act directs, a Forest management goal is to encourage visitors to enjoy a "primitive and unconfined recreation" experience with emphasis on solitude and self-reliance. About 75 percent of the use in the

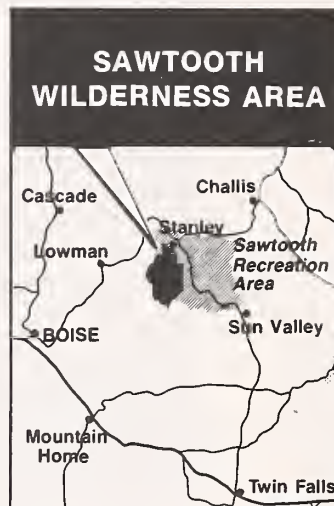
Wilderness comes from the Sawtooth Valley on the east, predominantly day trips by foot or horseback into the popular canyons such as Redfish, Hell-Roaring, Toxaway, and Pettit Lake. Only about 25 percent of the use originates on the west side where trailheads are accessed by roads through the Boise National Forest. There are ample opportunities for solitude and minimal human contact in the Sawtooth Wilderness, especially on the west side.

In order to maintain a natural Wilderness environment for visitors, the Sawtooth Forest plans to reduce the impact of existing human-built structures. For example, trail work will be limited to maintenance of existing trails and reconstructing critical sections of trail with resource damage. If a stream is fordable or wadeable under normal flow conditions, bridges will not be built. Unnecessary bridges will be removed as they wear out. Trailless areas will be left as they are and signing will be kept to a minimum.

Educational efforts are also underway. Information stations will be installed at trailheads. There will be increased public information sharing at visitor centers and schools and through the media. Visitors will be encouraged to use the new Sawtooth Wilderness Map, produced by a husband and wife team in the private sector. The entire Wilderness is topographically displayed on two sides of this map and printed information describes minimum impact



Mattingly Lake at the south end of the Sawtooth Wilderness.



camping and other ideas encouraging visitors to leave "no trace."

Wilderness and fire specialists will be taking a close look at the role of fire in the Sawtooth Wilderness and rewriting the Wilderness Fire Management Plan in 1990.

The Sawtooth Wilderness is a scenic and ecological treasure in the rugged Rockies of central Idaho. It forms the spine of the north half of the SNRA and gives definition and meaning to the National Forest of the same name. It is appropriate that it be managed as Wilderness for generations to come.

Scott Phillips
Forester, Dispersed Recreation
Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Ed Bloedel
Recreation and Lands Staff Officer
Sawtooth National Recreation Area



WILDERNESS — IDAHO

Preppies Go Primitive

The East met West in Idaho when the Student Conservation Association (SCA) had some opportunities for volunteers to maintain trails in Idaho's Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness. Four young college students from the eastern United States and six high school students decided they wanted that challenge.

Why would they want to do that in their off-school time?

With an eloquence found only in the young, 19-year-old Amy Harris, a student in environmental studies in biology at the University of Tennessee, said she joined the program, "to work hard."

Adam Rudner, from New York City, said the manual labor appealed to him. "I wanted a different, more isolated lifestyle than back at school," Rudner said. The 19-year-old student of biochemistry at Yale said he, "sorta liked it here more than New York."

Harris, Rudner, Tom Dillon of Connecticut and Galen Woelk of New Jersey arrived at Cold Meadows on June 10 and worked there and at other Wilderness locations until September 1.

This cooperative venture in Cold Meadows involves SCA, a New

Hampshire-based nonprofit organization which offers students experiences in various resource management and conservation practices, the Goerkes and the Forest Service. During the 20 years that Rolf and Margaret Goerke have been Wilderness Rangers at Cold Meadows, they have trained many volunteers. "This is a training station. Most of the people that come here are pretty green but when they leave they can do effective trail work," said Rolf.

Trail work is not easy at best but since motors are not allowed in the Wilderness, trail maintenance must be done by hand rather than using chain saws. Handtools include crosscut saws, pulaskis and shovels. "The crosscut builds your body," said Woelk, a history major at Rutgers College.

Working in two-person crews, they cut and removed logs and brush that obstructed trails. They also removed rocks and overhanging limbs. Logs were installed to prevent water erosion and new trails were cut. The trails, many of which were constructed in the 1930's and 40's, lead from Cold Meadows to the Salmon River, Chamberlain Basin and Big Creek.

When not on the trail, the volunteers stayed at Cold Meadows Guard Station. Some lived in tents, others slept in a small cookhouse with both pro-

pane and wood stoves. Water came from spring-fed faucets, there was a propane refrigerator and a hand-cranked clothes washer. The supplies that were flown in included lots of macaroni, a popular staple. They communicated with civilization by back country radio. When not working, eating or sleeping, they enjoyed watching the plentiful numbers of elk, deer, snowshoe rabbits and chipmunks that came in or near the camp.

For this, the volunteers received \$80 every two weeks.

The high school students took 5 weeks to reconstruct the Mosquito Ridge trail. Two other college students worked on the South Fork of the Salmon River drainage.

"I wanted to get out West. I had studied a lot of Indian and frontier history and wanted to take part in a wilderness experience. The SCA program gave me three months away from the ordinary stuff at home," Woelk said.

The student volunteers sought a physical, primitive experience and they found it.

James L. Kincaid
Payette National Forest

LEAVE NO EVIDENCE

When visiting a Wilderness, the Forest Service asks that you **"LEAVE NO TRACE"**:

- Pack all trash out with you.
- Use a lightweight stove instead of a fire for cooking.
- Stay on designated trails in heavily used areas.
- Keep your group small.
- Camp 200 feet or more from trails and water.
- Do not wash near water sources.
- Leave cultural resources in place.
- Make sure horses and stock do not damage a campsite or overgraze an area.

Ernie Day, who worked 17 years with other conservationists to get a Wilderness designation for the Sawtooths, said, "The paradox of Wilderness is the very thing you strive to save, you put the bright light of publicity on, and that's its demise."

WILDERNESS — IDAHO

A Noble Task

Jedediah Smith and Winegar Hole Wildernesses

“As you travel across the country, you realize just how precious Wilderness is, and how lucky we are to have it,” said Carole Lowe, Wilderness Ranger for the Targhee National Forest. She speaks for the Wilderness Rangers and other personnel on the Targhee Forest for all are personally committed to protecting and managing Wilderness to meet the spirit as well as the legal requirements of the Wilderness Act. Carole knows that it takes more than “luck” to preserve these special areas; it’s a job that belongs to everyone.

In establishing the National Wilderness Preservation System, Congress intended to secure the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness for present and future generations. The legislation was to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, did not occupy and modify all areas within the United States. Wildernesses were to be managed to protect natural conditions and features of ecological, geological, scientific, educational, scenic and historical value. Equally important, Wildernesses were to provide opportunities for visitors to experience solitude, self-reliance, and a primitive, unconfined, nonmotorized type of recreation.

Two Wildernesses within the Targhee National Forest fit that criteria. Both are part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem—a vast area of 12 million acres world renowned for its scenery, wildlife, recreation and ecological features. The Jedediah Smith Wilderness (123,451 acres) is a long, narrow area located on the West Slope of the Teton Range. Glacially-carved subalpine lake basins are the focal points for recreation. Grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, trumpeter swans, and a remnant population of bighorn sheep inhabit the area. Fossilized algal heads exposed at 10,000 feet indicate the extent of the Teton uplift. Limestone cave systems provide valuable scientific clues to past climatic conditions.

Covering 10,715 acres, the Winegar

Hole Wilderness lies adjacent to the southwest corner of Yellowstone National Park. This Wilderness truly retains its wild character. There are no developed trails in the interior; visitors experience it the same way the first trappers did. Winegar Hole is prime grizzly bear habitat and is managed primarily for the bear’s recovery. Undoubtedly, the presence of grizzlies lends an awesome power to the Wilderness experience.

In the 25 years since the Wilderness Act was enacted, the value of Wilderness has not diminished. As populated areas become more crowded and wild areas more scarce, Wilderness becomes more valuable. “Getting away from it all” is the most common response heard from visitors when asked their reason for visiting a Wilderness. But, recreation is only one Wilderness value. The educational value is increasing in importance. The Teton Science School uses the Jedediah Smith Wilderness to teach field research by assessing the health of lakes and streams in a popular camping area—a public service. San Francisco State College brings students every year to study wildlife and observe bighorn sheep. Numerous youth groups use the Wilderness to teach backpacking and no-trace camping skills.

The scientific value of Wilderness is still in its infancy. Large undisturbed areas serve as ecological benchmarks providing information on natural ecosystems which can be a basis for comparison when managing more developed areas. For Annette, a forestry student from West Germany studying natural resource management in the United States, this was the greatest Wilderness value. After intensively managing forests for hundreds of years, Germans are now trying to recreate undisturbed natural areas to learn how natural systems operate. Even today, the study of native plant communities provides information for developing new medicines.

The Jedediah Smith Wilderness is also a retreat for those seeking therapeutic




Ridge above Indian Lake on Jedediah Smith Wilderness.



A crosscut saw is used for trail maintenance in the Wilderness.



Wildernesses are used for educational purposes.



WILDERNESS — IDAHO

values. Free from the distractions of civilization, people learn to rely on others and, more importantly, themselves. The Wilderness experience can be a wonderful tool for developing self-confidence, pride, teamwork, and spiritual rejuvenation. The serenity it offers may prove to be the safety valve we need to preserve peace of mind in a pressurized society.

For some, Wilderness provides a link with cultural roots. A Wilderness provides an opportunity to use traditional means of travel, perfect horse packing skills, or revive the skill of crosscut saw use. Oldtimers pass these skills from one generation to the next. For others, just knowing that wild places still exist is reason enough for their preservation.

The job of protecting these values while allowing people to use Wildernesses is not easy, for human use inevitably causes change in Wilderness conditions. Public education and support for Wilderness are key since the Forest Service does not have sufficient

manpower available to accomplish all the work. Wilderness Rangers work hard to develop programs and techniques to teach people about Wilderness and how to take care of it. For many, it means adopting a new ethic and a sense of land stewardship. Education can be a slow, difficult process but the rewards are great. Wilderness Rangers on the Targhee National Forest truly believe that if everyone practices no-trace camping and travelling, there will be less need for visitor regulations. Future generations will be able to enjoy wild areas as we do. By learning to live in harmony with nature in a Wilderness, people develop a greater awareness of resources, such as water, food, and energy, which may extend to the conservation of these resources in everyday life.

For Wilderness Rangers, being able to live and work in these special areas keeps them going year after year. To see a glimmer of appreciation in a visitor's eye, or feel the sense of accomplishment in rebuilding a section of eroded

trail, or to work with a group of enthusiastic volunteers to replant a campsite make it all worthwhile. Carole Lowe recently was interviewed in the Jedediah Smith Wilderness by NBC for a news report commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Wilderness Act. Her plea to the American public centered around the need for their help. To ensure that wild places always exist, we must take personal responsibility for caring for them. Assuring enjoyment now and for future generations is indeed a noble task.

Lisa Lew
Public Affairs
Supervisor's Office
Targhee National Forest

Linda Merigliano
Forest Technician
Teton Basin Ranger District

Carole Lowe
Forest Technician
Teton Basin Ranger District

Diversity Within the Wilderness

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Wilderness Act and the establishment of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, the Krassel Ranger District, put together a display showing the diversity within the Wilderness.

First unveiled in April of this year at the Payette National Forest Supervisor's Office in McCall, Idaho, the display has since been exhibited in several outlying Ranger Districts and community locations.

With text and photos, the five panels show mining, wildlife, outfitters and guides and research within the Wilderness.

Two of the panels review the initial classification of Wilderness in 1964 and the 1980 specification of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area. A third panel discusses the late Senator Church and his involvement in

Wilderness preservation.

Interaction among outfitters and guides, the Forest Service and the Wilderness is the topic of another panel. This panel presents the "ideal" where outfitters and guides assist the Forest Service in making it possible for visitors to experience the Wilderness.

Another panel describes ongoing research in the Wilderness, specifically regarding wildlife.

The display is to heighten peoples' awareness of the Wilderness and the part everyone plays in its preservation. The display has been well received at every showing. Inquiries regarding the display and its availability should be directed to Patti Stiegers at the Krassel Ranger District. Her phone number is (208) 634-8151, extension 264.

James L. Kincaid
Payette National Forest

WILDS VISITORS

Is Wilderness "land of no use" as some critics suggest?

The U.S.D.A. Forest Service reports these annual visitor counts in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness:

- About 10,000 hikers and horse packers.
- About 1,700 visitors who arrive by airplane.
- Outfitters and guides have 400 guests in the backcountry.
- About 8,500 private and outfitted boaters run the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.
- About 6,000 private and outfitted boaters run the main Salmon River.

WILDERNESS — NEVADA

Jarbidge Wilderness

After being designated a Wild Area on April 9, 1958, the area became the Jarbidge Wilderness under the 1964 Wilderness Act. It is located in the northern part of Nevada near the Idaho-Nevada state line. The high mountains and deep canyons have been glaciated leaving the area exceedingly rough and steep. Eight peaks in the Jarbidge Mountain Range exceed 10,000 feet in elevation. The area has many vegetative types and unusual rock formations which provide spectacular scenery. Remoteness and difficult access insure complete solitude.

The 64,827-acre Wilderness includes the Jarbidge Mountain Range, the East Fork of the Jarbidge River, Marys River drainage and the headwaters of Camp Creek and Cottonwood Creek. The Wilderness is within the Jarbidge Ranger District, Humboldt National Forest, Elko County, Nevada. One hundred sixty acres within the Wilderness are private land.

The Jarbidge area is rich with Indian lore and gold mining stories. One such story is the tale of Tsawhawbitts, an evil spirit in human form, who drove an ancient civilization of peaceful Indians from the lush hunting grounds of the Bruneau River along the present border of Nevada and Idaho. Tsawhawbitts was huge! In one step, he could cross the turbulent Bruneau . . . in a few strides he could climb a mountain . . . no one was safe! On his back, Tsawhawbitts carried a basket which he filled with Indian hunters for him to feast on. He would snatch the hunters, stuff them in his basket, and then disappear into the crater where he lived. Tribal memory of this evil spirit was handed down for centuries. Today's name of Jarbidge is an emasculated contraction of the legendary name. As if to lend a note of authenticity to the tale, relics of a flint age civilization have been found throughout the Jarbidge area.

The earliest white men to investigate the area were believed to be trappers connected with the Hudson Bay Company. Certainly, the rugged landscape of the Jarbidge Mountains would have attracted them. Gold was discovered in 1908 and thousands of men searched the area for their fortune. There are still signs of the hard battle these men fought with nature using handtools, an occasional mule and a lot of human muscle.

The long distances to concentrated populations, the less than abundant fishing, and little publicity has kept the overall recreational use of the Jarbidge Wilderness small compared to other Wildernesses. This is slowly changing. There is a steady increase in recreational use but a visitor can still spend a week traveling the more than 150 miles of trail and not come in contact with another group of people.

Emerald Lake in the Jarbidge Wilderness.



WILDERNESS — NEVADA/CALIFORNIA

Carson-Iceberg Wilderness

The Carson-Iceberg Wilderness was established as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1984. The 160,000-acre Wilderness is administered by both the Toiyabe and the Stanislaus National Forests in Region 5. The Wilderness was named after Kit Carson and a mountain named Iceberg. Several streams in the Carson-Iceberg support Lahontan and Paiute cutthroat trout, both threatened species.

The Carson Ranger District has three seasonal Wilderness Rangers who contact users, maintain trails and clean up litter and fire rings.

Several activities celebrated the observance of the 25th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act:

- A volunteer project was completed by the Backcountry Horsemen Association.
- Wilderness trips were held throughout the summer to educate the media and local, state and national officials. All trip participants were given a 25th Anniversary pin and a briefing packet.
- Over 100 Trout Unlimited volunteers participated in fisheries improvement in Silver King Creek over the 4th of July week. This is the third year Trout Unlimited volunteers have been involved with a project to improve habitat for the threatened Paiute cutthroat trout.

Mokelumne Wilderness

The California Wilderness Act of 1984 designated 16,500 acres on the Toiyabe National Forest as the Mokelumne Wilderness. This is contiguous with another 38,500 acres on the Eldorado National Forest.

A Wilderness Ranger cleans up after the uncaring and packs the trash out of the Wilderness.



WILDERNESS — NEVADA/CALIFORNIA

Hoover Wilderness



Horseback riding in the Hoover Wilderness.

It is believed that the Hoover Wilderness is named after Theodore J. Hoover, brother of President Herbert Hoover. Theodore Hoover was a professor of mining and metallurgy at Stanford University from 1919-1941. Earlier, 1904-1905, he was manager of the Standard Consolidated Mining Company of Bodie, a local mining company. Several prominent lakes in the Wilderness were named after Hoover which carried over in naming the Wilderness.

Located on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California, the Hoover Wilderness is managed jointly by the Bridgeport Ranger

District of the Toiyabe National Forest and the Mono Lake District of the Inyo National Forest.

Characterized by U-shaped canyons carved by glacial activity, the Hoover has outstanding scenery. The Sawtooth Ridge area still retains portions of its glacial past with five perennial snowfields. This area offers outstanding recreational opportunities but visitors seem to especially enjoy backpacking, horseback riding, fishing and hunting.

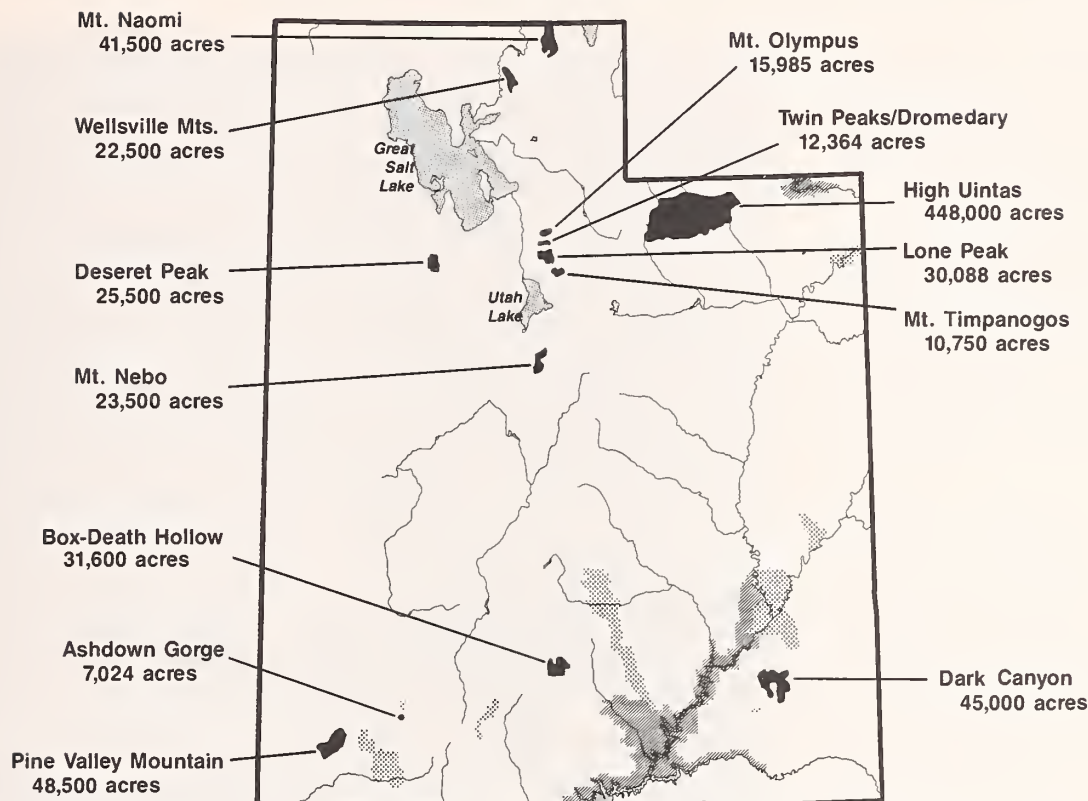
Due to the proximity of the major metropolitan areas of San Francisco and Los Angeles, the Hoover hosts

tens of thousands of visitors each year. In 1988, 74,000 people camped out in the splendor of the Hoover Wilderness, ranking it in the top 20 most intensely used Wildernesses in the Nation.

This year, the Hoover is under the stewardship of a Wilderness Foreman and a crew of four Wilderness Rangers. They patrol the 112 miles of trails, talk with visitors, assure compliance with regulations, maintain trails, remove fire pits and pick up litter—they love their jobs!

WILDERNESS — UTAH

Utah Wilderness Areas



Dark Canyon Wilderness

The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 designated 45,000 acres in Dark Canyon as Wilderness. Located in the Monticello Ranger District of the Manti-La Sal National Forest, Dark Canyon represents the first major Colorado Plateau canyon terrain to be added to the National Forest Wilderness System. This area is characterized by deep sandstone canyons with vertical walls ranging from a few hundred to thousands of feet in height, interspersed with pinyon-juniper benchland. It contains arches, springs, seeps, and hanging gardens. Life zones range from ponderosa pine and aspen-covered high country to desert vegetation in the bottom of Dark Canyon at the National Forest boundary. High red rock canyons dwarf visitors with terraced castlelike walls towering 3,000 feet above the canyon floors. Wildlife species are diverse and include mule deer, some cougar, and possibly desert bighorn sheep. The area ranks high in archaeological and scenic values.



The Wilderness vista is seen through one of the arches.

WILDERNESS — UTAH

Box-Death Hollow Wilderness

Slick rocks and deep narrow canyons characterize Box-Death Hollow Wilderness. Just north of the town of Escalante in southern Utah rise the steep walled canyons of grey-orange crossbedded Navajo sandstone.

Surrounded by thick pine forests, the Wilderness is divided into two separate canyon tributaries of the Escalante River. The steeply dipping Escalante monocline, dissected by Pine Creek running north and south, makes up the Box. The gently dipping monocline east of the Box is the headwaters of Death Hollow Creek.

This 27,520-acre Wilderness is very rugged and challenging, a characteristic that attracts the bulk of its visitors but hampers travel in the area. Because of the ruggedness and steepness of the area, it was 1940 before a road was constructed from Escalante to Boulder. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed a Hells Backbone Bridge near the top of the canyon which spans the canyon walls and attracts many visitors who want a birds-eye view of the Wilderness.



Windswept trees cling to the edge of the rocky cliff on the west side of Death Hollow near Hell's Backbone Bridge.



Several trailheads access the Wilderness, but there are no maintained trails. Only the canyon bottom allows foot travel. Even horse travel is virtually restricted because of the canyon ledges.

Antone Bench, which separates Box and Death Hollow Canyons, was excluded from the Wilderness designation for mineral exploration. Exploration is underway to extract the several pockets of CO₂ gas known to be in this area.

A contrast to the surrounding timbered forest, Box-Death Hollow Wilderness offers outstanding opportunities for solitude. Surrounded by the sounds of rushing water and birds, a visitor can stand in the bottom of any of the canyons and look with awe at the tall canyon walls and the Utah "blue" above. An experience in total seclusion.

Bevan Killpack
Public Affairs Officer
Dixie National Forest

WILDERNESS — UTAH

Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness

The Pine Valley Mountain, a mountain island surrounded by desert, is more or less isolated from the Wasatch Range which extends the length of the State of Utah. The mountain is an intrusive rock outcrop which forms the Pine Valley Laccolith.

Located northeast of St. George in southwestern Utah, the Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness ranges in elevations from 7,000 to 10,365 feet at Signal Peak. This 50,000 acres became a Wilderness in 1984.

Since then, use has increased substantially. The area receives moderate to heavy use by backpackers, hikers, and horsemen in July, August and September. It is also popular with hunters in the fall.

Vegetation varies from Dixie live oak, Gambel oak, mountain mahogany and pinyon-juniper at the lower elevations— to ponderosa pine and

aspen at mid-elevations—to Englemann spruce, sub-alpine fir, Douglas fir, and limber pine at the higher elevations. The mountain has a variety of small meadows and rock outcrops.

Wildlife includes mule deer, mountain lion, squirrels, chipmunks and blue grouse. Many bird species such as wild turkey, golden eagles, turkey vultures, redtailed hawks and band-tailed pigeons make the mountain their home.

Visitors can access the east side of the mountain from Oak Grove campground or New Harmony trailhead or they can use the trailheads just east of the town of Pine Valley. The trailheads include Whipple, Brown's Point, Water Canyon and Mill Canyon. The Dixie National Forest has constructed a new equestrian campground and trailhead that will access all these trails from one location. The campground and trailhead were built

by volunteer help and the Dixie National Forest road crew.

Because of its size, many users can use the area at the same time. A network of 18 trails on the mountain provide over 150 miles of trail. Water is available most of the year and can be located by using the free trail map provided by the Pine Valley District.

Pine Valley Mountain provided logs to build homes in the Dixie Mission in the late 1800's. Yellow pine (ponderosa), a luxury, was used to build homes in all southern Utah settlements. Logs from Pine Valley were also selected to build the organ in the Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City.

The Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness not only provides climatic relief from the hot temperatures of the Dixie country and Las Vegas but its towering snow-capped peaks create a magnificent backdrop against the red rock of St. George.



WILDERNESS — UTAH

Ashdown Gorge Wilderness



Unique to the Dixie National Forest is the red rock of the Wasatch limestone and its ever changing hues of color. Millions of visitors each year come to see these bright colors and hoodo formations as they travel throughout southern Utah.

Approximately 15 miles southeast of Cedar City, Utah, lies the 6,750-acre Ashdown Gorge Wilderness, so designated in 1984 by Congress. Secluded from the busy roads leading to other parts of the Dixie National Forest and the National Parks of southern Utah, the Wilderness is a wonderland of steep colorful red rock canyons.

Ashdown Gorge is bordered by Cedar

Breaks National Monument to the east and the Twisted Forest with its ancient bristlecone pines on the north. Very few visitors venture into the deep gorge called Ashdown.

Historically, recreation use is light, with only hunters using the area in the fall. Due to the small size of the area and few trails, most use is along the travel corridors. The topography and availability of water also limit camping.

Visitors can access Ashdown Gorge from State 143 adjacent to Brian Head ski area. Rattlesnake Trail is a good downhill hike to State Highway 14 in Cedar Canyon. This hike can be done easily in one day or an over-

nighter can be planned. Other trails in the Wilderness are Lake Creek and Potatoe Hollow. All are maintained each year.

Wildlife includes mule deer, camp robbers, Clark's nutcrackers, several species of rodents including yellow bellied marmots, chipmunks, golden mantled ground squirrels, voles and mice. Occasionally black bear and mountain lion inhabit the area.

Ashdown Gorge Wilderness is beautiful and retains outstanding opportunities for solitude. The area is very well known by southern Utahns and is a showcase on the Dixie National Forest.

WILDERNESS — UTAH

Lone Peak Wilderness

Lone Peak Wilderness, Utah's first designated Wilderness, was established on February 24, 1978, as part of the Endangered American Wilderness Act. Its 30,088 acres are located within the Uinta and Wasatch-Cache National Forests. The area is geologically unique.

The topography was caused largely by glaciation. It is very rugged, steep, alpine country. Peaks include the Little Matterhorn (11,326 feet); Lone Peak (11,253 feet); and White Baldy (11,321 feet). Rock formations are very old, some dating back 6 million years.

A variety of habitats support nearly 180 species of birds, 67 species of mammals and 23 species of reptiles and amphibians. Mule deer and Forest grouse are the principal game species in the area.

Six watersheds in the Lone Peak area provide water for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes.

Principal uses are: day hiking, backpacking, hunting, horseback riding, ski touring, fishing, photography and nature study.

The most popular accesses are the Dry Creek trailhead above Alpine and Deer Creek and Silver Lake trails through American Fork. Other heavily used areas on the Wasatch-Cache portion are the Red Pine and Bells Canyon drainages. Both feature lakes which attract hikers and campers, many of whom climb the surrounding peaks.

Management of the Lone Peak Wilderness focuses on maintaining its Wilderness identity and critical watersheds.



Hunting is one of the principal uses of the Lone Peak Wilderness.

Mount Timpanogos Wilderness

In September 1984, 10,750 acres of the higher elevation portions of Mount Timpanogos were set aside as Wilderness because of its unique terrain. With its towering cliffs and alpine panorama, it is often compared to the Swiss Alps.

A permanent snowfield is all that remains of an ancient glacier that formed this Wilderness. Geologic change in this area is constant and never ending. Elevations range from under 7,000 feet to 11,750 feet at the top of Mount Timpanogos.

Mount Timpanogos Wilderness is predominately a day-use area because of its small size and proximity to Wasatch Front populations. The many waterfalls, glacial cirques, rugged terrain, and wildflowers offer a scenic paradise for viewers and photographers alike. Other uses are day hiking, nature study, and some backpacking.

Access is from the Aspen Grove and Timpooneke trailheads. These trailheads are located just off the Alpine Loop. Annually, thousands of visitors make the nine-mile hike to the summit of "Sleeping Lady."

Mount Timpanogos is home to a flourishing herd of Rocky Mountain goats as well as several other species of wildlife. Several goats are being transplanted to Provo Peak, south of Mount Timpanogos.

Management is directed at maintaining its Wilderness character. Recreation opportunities remain available only as long as the scenic beauty, watershed quality, wildlife habitat and other Wilderness values are protected.

Mount Nebo Wilderness

Mount Nebo, "Sentinel of God," is the highest point in the Wasatch Mountains at 11,877 feet. Located on the Spanish Fork Ranger District, this magnificent Wilderness contains 28,170 acres.

Mount Nebo is one of the most interesting geological phenomenon on the Uinta Forest. Normally the oldest rocks are on the bottom of a mountain and the youngest at the top. But, this order is reversed on Mount Nebo. This inversion resulted from a huge thrust fault which pushed eastward bending these formations over.

Mount Nebo was chosen in 1881 as a signal station of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States. The station was established to assist in determining a parallel across the continent.

For the greater part of the year, the majestic peaks within the Mount Nebo Wilderness are covered with snow. These areas serve as watersheds for domestic, industrial and agricultural water in Utah and Juab Counties.

Bighorn sheep were transplanted to Mount Nebo in 1981. A large mule deer and elk herd also inhabits the area. Other wildlife species make this spectacular Wilderness their home.

Mount Nebo Wilderness has 39 miles of maintained trails which provide challenging hiking and horseback riding opportunities. Andrews Canyon and Monument trailhead can be accessed from the Nebo Scenic Loop.

Management is directed toward maintaining water quality, extending dispersed recreation opportunities and protecting other resource values such as wildlife and fisheries.

Loyal Clark
Public Affairs Officer
Uinta National Forest



WILDERNESS — UTAH

Wildernesses Administered by the Salt Lake Ranger District

Twin Peaks—An Urban Wilderness

The Twin Peaks Wilderness was established by Congress in 1984. Located in the central Wasatch Range on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in north central Utah, this Wilderness encompasses 11,796 acres and is heavily used by hikers, campers and rock climbers. The rock surfaces in the Lake Blanche Basin are an excellent example of the effect of local glaciation. Prominent peaks in the Wilderness include Twin Peaks, Superior Peak and Dromedary Peak. Lake Blanche, Lake Florence and Lake Lillian attract a large number of users who must obey local watershed regulations. In good weather, a weekend day can attract up to 200 visitors to the Lake Blanche area, some traveling in groups up to 40 people.

Mount Olympus Wilderness

Sitting atop Mount Olympus within the Mount Olympus Wilderness on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah, it is possible to look down on the east bench of the Salt Lake Valley and watch the finishing touches being added to Interstate 215.

The roar of heavy machinery can easily be heard above the sounds of nature on this popular destination peak. But even with the pressures placed upon it by a population of nearly one million people, it is still possible to walk for eight miles in this Wilderness without seeing another person.

The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 established the Mount Olympus Wilderness. Located within the central Wasatch Range on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, the Mount Olympus Wilderness has 15,856 acres and is dominated by moderate to rugged terrain and the peaks of Mount Olympus, Mount Raymond and Gobbler's Knob. Large glacial basins provide habitat for elk, eagles, and mule deer. The area is also a valuable culinary watershed for the Salt Lake Valley. Vegetation consists of a unique complex of Douglas fir, aspen and mountain mahogany. Snow remains in some areas until mid-summer. This Wilderness is easily accessible to Salt Lake City residents via numerous entry points in both Mill Creek and Big Cottonwood Canyons. Due to the absence of lakes, this area is visited primarily by day hikers who make use of the most extensive trail system found in any of the Wildernesses administered by the Salt Lake Ranger District.

Deseret Peak Wilderness

The Deseret Peak Wilderness represents the first Great Basin Range addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System and was created with passage of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. Located within the Stansbury Range on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, the Deseret Peak Wilderness consists of 25,508 acres. This semi-arid Wilderness is dominated by rugged terrain and high peaks, including Deseret Peak. This management area provides forage for cattle on part of three allotments and offers hiking, hunting and horse riding opportunities. The area is also the source of water for nearby communities and farms. Much of the higher elevation is characterized by open basins and exposed rocky ridges. Vegetation includes dense mountain brush, sagebrush, grass, various firs, juniper and aspen. Snow remains in some areas until early summer.

Wilderness management challenges faced by the Salt Lake Ranger District focus around educating residents of the Salt Lake Valley about the priceless water resource, wildlife habitat and primitive recreational opportunities protected by these "urban" Wildernesses.

Gurus at the Top of the World

One of the more humorous aspects of working in the High Uintas Wilderness is reading the guest record. On top of Mount Agassiz (12,428 feet high), which looms over Naturalist Basin, a registration book is kept. Those who make it to the top get a chance to make an entry in the guest record. Some are philosophical about the Wilderness, some sing its praises, and some draw

cartoons. Others forecast the doom and gloom of the world, write a message in memory of a friend, or talk about the weather.

One gentleman from Missouri predicted the St. Louis Cardinals would win the 1989 World Series.

An August 1986 entry from a hiker named Catherine sums up fairly well

what Wilderness is all about: "This is what makes us all truly wealthy . . . we are so lucky to experience such solitude in such beauty."

Happy 25th Birthday to the Wilderness Act!

Clare Chalkley
Kamas Ranger District
Wasatch-Cache National Forest

WILDERNESS — UTAH

Logan Ranger District Administers Two Wildernesses—

The Wellsville Mountain and the Mt. Naomi Wildernesses

The 44,964 acre-Mt. Naomi Wilderness and the 23,750-acre Wellsville Mountain Wilderness became a part of the National Wilderness System when the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act was signed into law. Both are located on the Logan Ranger District of northern Utah's Cache National Forest.

The Wellsville Mountain Wilderness, situated in the southwest corner of Cache Valley, offers adventure seekers an extremely rugged yet picturesque experience. Only five miles wide and 22 miles long, the range rises abruptly from 4,445 feet at the valley floor to 9,372 feet atop Box Elder Peak making it one of the steepest mountain ranges in the world. The trails are steep and dry but the view of Cache Valley and the Wasatch Front make the climb worth the effort. Trailheads are located in Mendon and 3 miles east of Wellsville.

Fall colors in the area are unsurpassed

and the cornices gracing the ridgeline in winter are nothing short of spectacular. The Wellsville Mountains provide an invaluable watershed for the 16 communities that surround them. The lower slopes of the range were once devastated by overgrazing but a recovery program initiated in the mid 1940's has brought much of the vegetation back to its former health.

The overstory vegetation is dominated by Douglas-fir, aspen, chokecherry, mountain ash, and bigtooth maple. The understory features a plethora of wildflowers and bunchgrasses. Wildlife using the area include mule deer, elk, moose, mountain lion and an occasional bighorn sheep. The range is also located in a major migratory flyway used by raptors in the fall of the year.

The Mt. Naomi Wilderness is located on the western slope of the Bear River Mountains and extends from just north of Logan to the Utah-Idaho border. Elevations range from 4,800 feet in Green Canyon to 9,979 feet atop Mt. Naomi. Although it is considered by many to be an "urban" Wilderness, the feelings of remoteness and solitude are always near. Mt. Naomi, the highest peak in the



Flowers such as these wild geraniums grace the hillsides of the Mt. Naomi Wilderness.

northern part of the Wasatch Range, provides an excellent vantage for the entire Bear River Range.

Twelve trailheads and numerous interconnecting loops provide access to some of the most spectacular alpine scenery to be found in the intermountain west. Wildflowers and wildlife are abundant. Trails pass through beautiful mountain meadows carpeted with geraniums, elephants head, sunflowers, paintbrush, and many others. With luck, you may encounter a golden eagle soaring overhead or see elk, moose, deer. Beaver are also making a comeback in several of the glacial lakes and streams.

Good **HOST**ing in the High Uintas

August 3, 1989

Dear Forest Supervisor:

Recently, some of my family . . . spent some time in the High Uintas. We had a wonderful stay. However, upon our return to the trailhead at Swift Creek, we had a very sick horse and . . . truck trouble. . . this letter is to advise you of the very caring and wonderful hosts at the trailhead. Mary and Elmer Thomas were very thoughtful and kind to us for the entire time we spent walking the horse and waiting for another truck. We would like you to extend our thanks and appreciation for them and their time.

Sincerely,

/s/ Debbie Hatfield, Darrell, Dorothy and Ron Bickmore



SPECIAL INTEREST

Did You Know... Fall Foliage

If you think fall colors appeared earlier than usual this year, you may be right.

Many people think frost plays a major role in the beautiful colors. Cooler weather can be a factor, but color changes are primarily brought on by the increasing hours of darkness that accompany the fall season.

Many autumn colors are in the leaves year-round with the reds, golds and purples hidden by the dominant green color during the summer months. The green is produced by pigments called chlorophylls which capture the sunlight and turn it into simple sugars and starches for food. As autumn approaches, changes in daylight and, to a lesser extent, temperature, slow food

production. As the chlorophylls decrease, so does the green color, allowing the other pigments to show through.

Carotenoids—the same pigments found in carrots, bananas and even canaries—give hickory, aspen and birch leaves their yellow, brown and orange colors. The less bountiful reds and purples of autumn are caused by the pigment anthocyanins, which isn't always present in the leaves. When all these pigments combine, they create the deep orange, fiery red and bronze hues in hardwood forests of dogwood, sumac and oak.

Here in the Intermountain Region, the quaking aspen comes forth in a burst of glory in the fall. However, colors are less spectacular when drought conditions exist.

New Publications



New water-resistant Salmon River maps are now available. These maps are similar to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River maps that have been so popular. They may be purchased for \$4 from Forest Service outlets but retail costs may be slightly higher.

The Manti-La Sal National Forest has released two new recreation maps—one for the Sanpete, Ferron and Price Ranger Districts and one for the Moab and Monticello Ranger Districts.

"Information About History, Recreation, Trails and Management of the Fish Lake Basin," a three-fold brochure, has been printed by the Fishlake National Forest.

Gear Up Properly for Backpacking in the Unforgiving Wilderness

In general, backpacking gear should be necessary, lightweight, and reliable. When packing a week's supply of food, clothing, camp gear, tackle and other miscellany on your back, every single item must earn its keep in utility. Otherwise, leave the darned thing home!

Once you determine something is needed, get only the lightest possible version and even then try to trim its weight down. (Some packing fanatics snip paper tabs off teabags and comparison-weight potential trip underwear!)

If you can't afford the very best equipment, at least avoid discount-store trash. You can afford even less to have third-rate gear break down many miles from

a trailhead vehicle.

In choosing a backpack, the old external aluminum frame type is still the best for most hikers. A frame pack's most important function is to transfer shoulder-level weight to your waist, where strong leg muscles can take over. Shoulder straps should be wide and well padded. Ditto for waist belts which also must completely encircle the wearer. Look for welded frame joints, not folded together types, and a design that will stand vertically on the ground without support. The packbag should be durable and well stitched.

The newer internal-frame packs are popular with mountain climbers and those who want the weight riding closer to



Backpack planning increases the enjoyment.

their backs. They are more expensive, trap back sweat and tip over when on the ground.

Don't economize on your hiking boots.

Be sure to have a topo map.

Extracted from an article by Lew Watson in the July issue of "Idaho Outdoor Digest"

PERSONNEL

Three Leadership Team Positions Filled



Robert C. Joslin.

ROBERT C. JOSLIN has been selected as the new Deputy Regional Forester of Resources. Bob replaces Tom Roederer who retired at the end of July after seven years in that position.

Bob is currently Deputy Director of Timber Management in our Washington Office but started his Forest Service career as a temporary on the Kaibab National Forest in Arizona. His full-time employment began as a Range Conservationist on the Bighorn National Forest in Wyoming. He spent a number of years in Colorado as a District Ranger on the Arapaho and Routt National Forests and Forester/Staff Officer on the Rio Grande National Forest. Prior to his current Washington Office assignment, he was Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Daniel Boone National Forest in Kentucky and Forest Supervisor of the Kisatchie in Louisiana.

A graduate of Northern Arizona University, he has a bachelor degree in forest management. He also completed the Senior Executive Fellowship program at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in 1987.

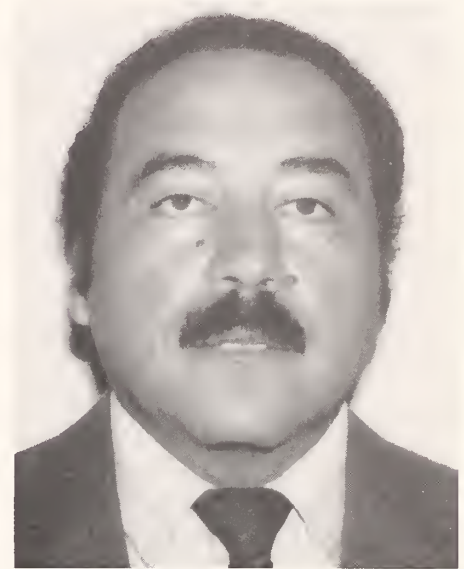
Bob and his wife, Lorna, have three children: Dan lives in San Diego, California; Marcie Norris lives in Falls Church, Virginia; and Greg lives in Vicksburg, Mississippi.



Laura Ferguson.

It has also been announced that **LAURA FERGUSON** will be the Director of State and Private Forestry effective October 22. Since David Graham's retirement in December 1988, this position has been filled in an Acting capacity by Dave Holland.

Laura received a bachelor degree in landscape architecture from West Virginia University before coming to work for the Forest Service in 1972. Between 1972 and 1977, she held this type of position on three Forests—the George Washington (Virginia), the Ozark-St. Francis (Arkansas) and the Hiawatha (Michigan). Positions that followed were District Ranger on the Santa Barbara Ranger District (California), in the State and Private Forestry staff in our Washington Office and, since January 1988, Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington.



Gilbert J. Espinosa.

Effective October 22, **GILBERT J. ESPINOSA** will be the Director of Fiscal and Public Safety. This job was vacated by Joe Guss' transfer to the Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia, in July.

Gil's educational and professional background has always focused on the accounting field. Beginning with a bachelor degree in business administration from Eastern New Mexico University, he has held accounting positions on three National Forests—Carson and Lincoln (New Mexico) and Apache/Sitgraves (Arizona)—as well as the Southwestern Regional Office in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver, Colorado. Since September 1987, he has been a Staff Accountant in the Fiscal and Public Safety Staff in the Washington Office.

Traveling with Gil to his new job in Utah, will be his wife, Patricia, Brian (age 9) and Christina (age 5).

We welcome Bob, Laura and Gil to Region 4! All Leadership Team positions in the Region are now filled.

PERSONNEL

Forest Service Tests New Hiring System

The Forest Service and Agricultural Research Service are going to try something new.

The authority has been there since 1978 when federal agencies and the Office of Personnel Management were authorized to conduct demonstration projects to test new and different personnel management concepts and systems.

And that's what the Forest Service and Agricultural Research Service are going to do. They will participate in a demonstration project to develop a recruitment and selection program for new hires that is flexible and responsive to local recruitment needs and applicant pools.

The federal government has been

finding it tougher and tougher to recruit for certain disciplines. The problem has been compounded by a hiring system which puts a large burden on applicants—filling out time-consuming application forms, tracking opportunities, and then hoping to score within reach on an appropriate hiring roster.

This demonstration project will simplify that by allowing managers to hire on the basis of highly qualified and/or qualified, with no numerical scoring and no "rule of three." "Direct hire" will be authorized if management concurs that it is a hard-to-fill position with a shortage of applicants and if the individual meets the qualifications.

More than 130 randomly selected

sites will participate in the five-year project. Our Regional Office and the Southwest Idaho Personnel Office will be Region 4's experimental and comparative personnel locations during the project.

This project can potentially affect every employee. Curt Peterson, Personnel Management, can answer any questions.

LuGene Nielson Retires

LuGene Nielson, Support Services Specialist on the Sanpete Ranger District of the Manti-LaSal National Forest, retired June 2 with 31 years of federal service. Almost her entire career was with the Forest Service in Ephraim.

In 1956, she was employed part time by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ephraim but also occasionally helped the District Ranger there. Converting to full time in 1959, she worked on three Ranger Districts—Ephraim, Manti and Mt. Pleasant. In 1962, she was assigned to the Ephraim District (now the Sanpete District).

She worked for nine District Rangers and six Forest Supervisors. Her job titles ranged from Clerk-Typist, District Clerk, Business Management Assistant to Support Services Specialist. She spent a month in 1978

on detail to the Washington Office Minerals and Geology Branch. She served two years as Federal Women's Program Manager for the Manti-LaSal Forest and received four cash awards.

LuGene says the Forest has given her many good experiences and opportunities. She has enjoyed the many friends she has made—both Forest Service and through public contact. "I will always be proud to say that I worked for the Forest Service because the Forest Service is well respected by other agencies and organizations."

She is active in civil and church functions. While serving as President of the Business and Professional Women's Organization, she received the "Woman of the Year" award. Her future plans include visiting her two sons and their families in Roosevelt, Utah, and Green River, Wyoming,

plus doing some other traveling and catching up at home in Ephraim.

"I'll always be proud to say I worked for the Forest Service," says LuGene Nielson, recent Forest Service retiree.

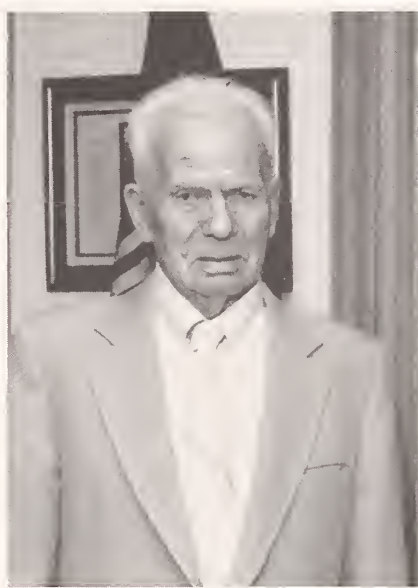


PERSONNEL

Distinguished Service

Three Region 4 people were among individuals and groups honored with the Department of Agriculture's highest awards. At special ceremonies on June 6 in Washington, D.C., Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter presented Distinguished Service Awards to 18 individuals, 6 groups and 1 team. George A. Urdahl, Douglas W. Austin and David M. Dallison were among those receiving that prestigious award.

FOR 55 SEASONS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE FOREST SERVICE



*George A. Urdahl, Forestry Technician,
Jarbidge Ranger District, Humboldt
National Forest.*

FOR SAVING TWO LIVES BY VOLUNTEERING TO SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS OF A PLANE CRASH IN AN ISOLATED AREA UNDER EXTREMELY ADVERSE CONDITIONS



*Douglas W. Austin, District Ranger,
Escalante Ranger District, Dixie National
Forest.*



*David M. Dallison, Supervisory Forester,
Escalante Ranger District, Dixie National
Forest.*

Public Service Award

Duane Atwood, Regional Botanist, received the President's Public Service Award from the Nature Conservancy on June 3 in Washington, D.C.

The award recognizes "exceptional support by individuals who have advanced the preservation of biological diversity through their respective professions." Duane, a longtime supporter of the Nature Conservancy, was referred to as the "eyes and ears" for their Public Lands and Natural Heritage programs within the Forest Service. He also was cited for integrating the heritage programs into Region 4's threatened and endangered species program.

The President's Public Service Award is presented three times a year at the Board of Governors' meetings. Sharing the spotlight with Duane was Thomas C. Jorling, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. A maximum of four recipients are honored at one time.



*Standing left to right are: David Harrison,
Chairman of the Nature Conservancy Board
of Directors; Duane Atwood, Region 4
Botanist; Thomas Jorling, Commissioner of
the New York State Department of En-
vironmental Conservation; and Frank Boren,
President of the Nature Conservancy.*

PERSONNEL

Awards

REGIONAL OFFICE

TOM BEDDOW, A&FM, received a WO award for serving on the Content Analysis Team, as part of the National Fire Management Policy Review. After the Team analyzed and summarized 408 letters and oral testimony from 11 public meetings held Nationwide, a "Summary of Public Comments" was compiled in a clear, concise and objective manner.

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

EDWARD BARBER, FRED BIRD, IVAN ERSKINE, and BRENT HANCHETT, Flaming Gorge RD - For planning and executing the Regional Prescribed Fire Aerial Ignition Workshops.

BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST

MIKE GRAYSON, CAROL ECKERT, DENNIS B. SMITH, LAURA JEAN OLOFSON, and JOHN WILLIAM BAGLIEN, Buffalo RD - For providing outstanding service to the Forest's firefighting efforts during the extreme 1988 fire season.

GUADALUPE E. RENTERIA, Administrative Officer, SO - For superior performance as comptroller on wildfire, in following up on fire reviews, and promoting quest for excellence.

ALAN J. KOSCHMANN, Supervisory Civil Engineer, SO - For superior performance as staff officer in the fire and minerals program on the Forest.

JAMES A. CAPLAN, Supervisory Land Use Planner, SO - For outstanding leadership of the Forest's Interdisciplinary Team in developing the final Forest Plan. KELLY PARRISH, Resource Clerk, Jackson RD - For superior effort as a member of the team training firefighters.

BRADLEY BRIDGER, Computer Clerk, SO - For preparing Geographic Information Systems data and maps for inclusion in the Forest Plan and FEIS.

MARK VAN EVERY, Public Affairs Specialist, SO - For outstanding support in graphic and word processing efforts on Forest Plan and FEIS.

GORDON E. WARRINGTON, Soil Scientist, SO - For special dedication and effort in implementing the ARC/INFO GIS system on the Forest.

JOETTE M. ZAKOTNIK, Cartographic Technician, SO - For unusual dedication to innovation and application for map production using ARC/INFO GIS. SHIRLEY LONGHINI, Planning Secretary, SO - For outstanding contributions to the Forest planning process in word processing, meetings management and document reproduction.

LARRY A. WARREN, Forester, TM; DON RIVERS, Supervisory Civil Engineer; DONESE W. WILLIAMS, Mineral Management Specialist; SUSAN MARSH, Landscape Architect; ALAN GALBRAITH, Hydrologist; LESLIE R. JONES, Budget Staff; CHARLES BIRKEMEYER, Supervisory Range Conservationist; and FLOYD A. GORDON, Wildlife Biologist, SO - For outstanding sustained interdisciplinary teamwork on the Forest Plan and FEIS. CAROL ECKERT, Natural Resource Planner, Buffalo RD - For implementing the Grizzly Bear Cumulative Effects Model in support of the Forest planning effort.

CHARLES H. KOWALZKY, Cartographic Technician, SO - For preparing Geographic Information Systems data and maps for inclusion in the Forest Plan and FEIS.

PAUL ARNDT, Assistant Forest Planner, SO - For timely completion of analysis and documents for the Forest Plan and FEIS.

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

TAMERA DRAPER, Teasdale RD - For sustained superior performance substantially exceeding normal requirements for FY 1988.

DANNY LISTER was selected as an Outstanding Employee at the Transition Conference for providers of service to the handicapped. The Dixie National Forest was named as an Outstanding Employer.

FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST

REVA HICKS, Information Receptionist, Richfield RD - For successful completion of additional duties of vacant position concurrent with assigned duties.

MICHAEL NIELSEN, Forestry Technician - For two years of continual contribution toward planning and executing the Regional Prescribed Fire and Aerial Ignition Workshops.

RONALD SANDEN, Forester (Timber/Fire), SO - For supervising the preparation of the Forest TSPIRS report and completing much of this project on volunteer time.

LYNN FINDLAY, Forester (Timber/Fire) - For special effort as a member of an Incident Command Overhead Team during the FY 1987 fire season in R-5.

WARREN SORENSON, Forestry Technician (Timber) - For establishing a timber sale data base and a computerized reporting system on the Forest.

MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST

DENNIS KELLY, Hydrologist, SO - For outstanding performance as a member of the Shady Beach EIS Recovery Team.

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

GENE W. BENEDICT - A WO award for participation on the National Prescribed Fire Management Criteria Task Force.

TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

MICHAEL DONDERO, Supervisory Forester, Carson RD - For diligent and consistent public relations with several state, federal and local fire services.

DON ROBBINS, Forestry Technician, Bridgeport RD - For exceptional contribution to the Camp Stamp program.

MILT COFFMAN, Supervisory Budget Analyst, SO - For superior performance on the Huck/Mink Fire. STEVEN LEAR and THOMAS MCCUE, Supervisory Forestry Technicians, Carson Rd - For outstanding contributions to the fire management organization.

L. A. Amicarella, Director of Fire and Aviation Management, WO, awarded Certificates of Appreciation to the following for their support to the National Conference on Workforce Diversity in Fire and Aviation Management: RITA KENNEDY (CR), MIKE NIELSEN (Fishlake NF), DOUG BIRD (A&FM), CAROL BURCELL (Toiyabe NF), John Humphries (Payette NF), ANN KINNEY (Toiyabe NF), PATTI HIRAMI (A&FM), BILL ADAMS (Challis NF), LINDA FITCH (Payette NF), MEGAN TIMONEY (Boise NF), TOM PATTEN (Salmon NF), DAVID SPANN (Payette NF), and CLARK NOBLE (Payette NF).

Roll Call

REGIONAL OFFICE

Promotion

JOE CALDERWOOD, Cartographer, E, to R-3

Reassignment

MARSHA KEARNEY, District Ranger, Umatilla NF, to R&L

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Appointments

KIM ROSS, Clerk Typist, Vernal RD

CINDY SEVERSON, Clerk Typist, Vernal RD

Promotion

WENDY REINMUTH, Forestry Technician, White River NF, to Wildlife Biologist, Flaming Gorge RD

Transfers In

GARY M. STOLZ, Recreation Planner, Flaming Gorge RD, from the Department of Interior
KATHLEEN PAULIN, Fishery Biologist, Department of Interior, to Wildlife Biologist, Vernal RD
LAURA JO WEST, Program Analyst, SO, from Planning and Budget Analyst, State of Utah

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST

Appointment

JACK E. SMITH, Forestry Technician, SO

Promotion in Place

DOROTHY NECKLES, Information Receptionist, SO

Promotions

GWEN BRADY, Resource Clerk, to Support Services Supervisor, Jackson RD

ROSEMARY HOUSER, Clerk Typist, to Resource Clerk, Greys River RD

GUADALUPE RENTERIA, Administrative Officer, Bridger-Teton NF, to Idaho Panhandle NF, R-1

Reassignments

WILLIAM CUMMINGS, Forester, Ashley NF, to Big Piney RD

MARK HINSCHBERGER, Wildlife Biologist, Big Piney, to Wildlife Biologist, Wenatchee NF, R-6

CRAIG LEWIS, Budget Officer, SO, to Budget Officer, Payette NF

KELLY PARRISH, Resource Clerk, Timber, Jackson RD, to Resource Clerk, Resources, Jackson RD

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST

Appointment

RANDALL MICHAELSON, Engineering Technician, SO

Promotion MELVIN G. MOE, Forester, Rio Grande NF, to Supervisory Forester, Soda Springs RD

Promotions in Place

DEBRAH TOWNSEND, Landscape Architect, SO
DIANE KOHLER, Purchasing Agent, IDA/WY Contracting

Reassignment

PHILLIP EISENHAUER, Forestry Technician, Salmon NF, to Forester, Pocatello RD

Resignation

BONNIE FLEMING, Clerk-Typist, Soda Springs RD

Retirement

CHARLES G. BOVEY, Supervisory Civil Engineer, SO

Transfer In

KATHLEEN SEVY, Soil Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, to Range Conservationist, Soda Springs RD

CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

Appointments

CONNIE DELANEY, Clerk-Typist, SO

WANDA J. MURPHY, Clerk-Typist, SO

CHRISTINE ANN JAMES, Clerk-Typist, SO

CAROL AMBER ANDERSON, Clerk-Typist, SO

Reassignments

SHIRLEY LAROY, Clerk-Typist, from Administration to Planning

MARVIN GRANROTH, Forestry Technician, Ontonagan RD, Ottawa NF, to Mining Engineer Technician, Yankee Fork RD

ROGER CHILSON, Forestry Technician, Lost River RD, to Forester, Yankee Fork RD

MIKE FOSTER, Wildlife Biologist, Tiak RD,

Ouachita NF, to Wildlife Biologist, Lost River RD

PERSONNEL

Promotion

MADGE YACOMELLA, Budget Assistant, SO, to Budget Analyst, SO

Promotion in Place

PEGGY JACKSON, Support Services Specialist, Yankee Fork RD

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

Promotion

ROLLO BRUNSON, Forester, SO, to Interdisciplinary, SO

Promotion in Place

MARIAN JACKLIN, Archeologist, SO

Reassignments

RANDALL L. RUSSELL, Range Conservationist, Lincoln NF, to Range Conservationist, Pine Valley RD

RANDALL R. HAYMAN, Forester, Custer NF, to Forester, Cedar City RD

ROBERT E. EVANS, Forester, SO, to Forester, Deschutes NF

Transfer In

DAVID JEPPSEN, Civil Engineer, Department of the Navy, to Civil Engineer, Powell RD

FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST

Appointments

SHARON HALES, Receptionist, Richfield RD

JUNE PETERSON, Purchasing Agent, SO

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST

Conversion to Permanent

LAURA J. HAMILTON, Civil Engineer, SO

Promotions

CURT AARSTAD, Minerals Management Specialist, Mountain City RD, to Planner, Modoc NF, R-5

SCOTT BELL, Forester (Admin.), Santa Rosa RD, from Supervisory Range Conservationist, Powell RD, Dixie NF

Reassignment

JUDY HRUSKA, Support Services Specialist, SO, to Support Service Specialist, Columbia Gorge RD, Mt. Hood NF

MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST

Appointment

ALYCE YELLOWMAN, Clerk, Monticello RD

Promotions

TOM SHORE, Forester (Admin.), Sanpete RD, from Range Conservationist, Ruby Mountain RD, Humboldt NF

CLAUDIA MOYNIER, Budget Assistant to Budget Analyst, SO

Reassignments

TOM SHORE, District Ranger, Sanpete RD, from Ruby Mountains RD, Humboldt NF

BRENT FOSTER, Forester, Monticello RD, from Fremont NF, R-6

JOE BISTRYSKI, Supervisory Forester, Monticello RD, to Duchesne RD, Ashley NF

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

Appointment

WILLIAM HICKEY, Animal Packer, Cobalt RD

Promotions

LOIS HILL, Resource Clerk, Selway RD, Nezperce NF, to Fisheries Biologist, SO

RANDY DAVIS, Supervisory Forestry Technician, Moab RD, Manti-La Sal NF, to Forestry Technician, Cobalt NF

GAIL S. FIREBAUGH, Archeologist, Ozark-St. Frances N.F., to Archeologist, SO

RICHARD WARD, Forester (Admin.), Leadore RD, from Forester (Admin.) Palisades RD, Targhee NF

Promotion in Place

KURT CUNEO, Range Conservationist, Leadore RD

Reassignments

WILLIAM WEAVER, Forester, Hahns Peak RD, Routt NF, to Forester, Salmon RD

JAMES GILDORF, Forestry Technician, Pocatello RD, Caribou NF, to Forester, Salmon RD

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Appointments

JILL KELLEY, Wildlife Biologist (Trainee), Island Park RD

MIKEL ALFIERI, Lead Forestry Technician, Island Park RD

MARY MOON, Clerk Typist, Dubois RD

Promotions

RODNEY DYKEHOUSE, Forestry Technician, Deschutes NF, to Forestry Technician, Island Park RD

MARSHA PHILLIPS, Secretary, SO, to Program Assistant, SO

BRUCE FOX, Ashton District Ranger, to Range Staff, R-1, RO

CLARK LUCAS, Forester, Island Park RD, to Forester, Payette NF

MELISSA MODERI, Forestry Aid, Ashton RD, to Lead Forestry Technician, Ashton RD

LEE COLLETT, Civil Engineer, SO, to Supervisory Civil Engineer, WO

Promotions in Place

RONDA HAMMER, Clerk Typist, Teton Basin RD

DANNY W. LORDS, Supervisory Forestry Technician, Ashton RD

GARALD ANDERSON, Forestry Technician, Ashton RD

MARK MOULTON, Hydrologist, SO

Reassignments

DENVER E. ERICKSON, Forester, Klamath NF, to Forester, Dubois RD

MAUREEN MCBRIEN, Resource Officer, Mt. Hood NF, to Land Use Planning Specialist, SO

WILLIAM KIRCHHOFF, Biological Lab Technician, NE Forest Experiment Station, to Resource Assistant

JAY BURKE, Forestry Technician, Island Park RD, to Forestry Technician, Colville NF

JOHN COUNCILMAN, Forester, Boise NF, to Forester, Island Park RD

Resignation

CORNEALIA HURST, Clerk Typist, Dubois RD

Retirement

JOHN D. PRICE, Supervisory Forester, Timber, Fire, Fuels, SO

Transfer In

ROBERT KIRKPATRICK, Civil Engineer, Army Corp of Engineers, to Civil Engineer, SO

TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

Appointments

ANNA RUBIN, Range Conservationist, Bridgeport RD

DESIDERIO ZAMUDIO, Soil Scientist, SO

TIMOTHY DIAZ, Forestry Aid, Carson RD

WILLIAM BROWN, Forestry Technician, Carson RD

PHILIP MEADS, Forestry Technician, Carson RD

CHARLES DOBSON, Forestry Technician, Carson RD

DIANE SCHROEDER, Forestry Technician, Las Vegas RD

RORY LAWS, Forestry Technician, Carson RD

DIANA WASHBURN, Clerk Typist, Las Vegas RD

RANDALL MEAD, Forestry Aid, Carson RD

Promotions

ERIN O'CONNOR-HENRY, Information Receptionist, Bridgeport RD, to Information Assistant, Bridgeport RD

SHERRY SORENSEN, Resource Clerk, Typing, Bridgeport RD

Reassignment

JOCELYN BIRO, Forester, Las Vegas RD, to Forester, Carson RD

Resignation

SANDRA SULLIVAN, Information Receptionist, Carson RD

Transfers In

DONA ROGERS, Surveying Technician, Bureau of Land Management, to Land Surveyor, SO

JOHN NEELING, Firefighter, U.S. Navy, to Forestry Technician, Carson RD

UINTA NATIONAL FOREST

Promotion

KIM MARTIN, Civil Engineer, SO, to Supervisory Civil Engineer, Gifford Pinchot NF, R-6


WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

Promotions

JOHN GEORGIO, Engineering Equipment Operator, to Engineering Equipment Operator Foreman

LARAE JOHNSON, Clerk Typist, Ogden RD, to Resource Clerk, Ogden RD

BARBARA HOUSEKEEPER, Clerk Typist, Mountain View RD, to Resource Clerk, Mountain View RD



Intermountain Reporter

Published for Forest Service employees and retirees by the Information Office, Intermountain Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture—Federal Office Bldg., 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401.

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HISTORY

Life of Activity Now Fills Shelves

The Library of Congress and the Forest Service are cooperatively organizing a portion of the largest collection of personal papers in the Library, a project that is expected to take about 9 months.

The papers of Gifford Pinchot began arriving at the Library in the 1940's. These papers cover Pinchot's life (1865- 1946). He was the first Chief of the Forest Service, a two-term Governor of Pennsylvania and a lifetime conservationist. Pinchot, together with Theodore Roosevelt and John Muir, initiated efforts to conserve the natural resources of the United States 100 years ago. From their activities—and those who followed them—have come today's National Forests, National Parks and Wildernesses.



Pinchot's papers are contained in 3,235 manuscript boxes taking up more than 1,300 linear feet of shelf space (one-quarter mile). These papers will be examined and organized, marked for preservation, inserted into acid-free folders and inventoried. The inventory will then be described in a database and cross-referenced for easy retrieval in the future.

In addition to his career in public service, Gifford Pinchot was an avid fisherman, yachtsman, and author. He published several books on forestry as well as one on fishing and a documentary account of a yacht trip to the South Sea Islands. His best known book is, "Breaking New Ground," which covers his efforts to introduce modern forest management techniques to the United States.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1989—773-042/00,004 REGION NO. 8

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